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but instead are scenes representing labor: sailors at sea, miners digging coal, the forging of iron plates, the manufacturing of glass, laborers in the field, shepherds with flock, etc. It is a great and, I trust, a significant change, indicating the growth of a new sentiment. England, for instance, still pictures on her coin 'St. George striving with the Dragon.' France has a new coin, and in place of some warlike token we see a woman, walking at sunrise, over a field, sowing wheat."

Brevities.

... The Report of the Proceedings of the Milan Peace Congress will be published this month, in French, with the text of the resolutions also in English, and copies may be had at the office of the American Peace Society, at 40 cents per copy, postpaid.

... At Strasburg, on the 27th of September, Professor Chauvelon of Paris and Mr. W. von Arneburg of Strasburg, a former German officer, gave addresses on peace to a meeting of six hundred people, laying special stress on the necessity of reconciliation between France and Germany. The resolution voted by the meeting also invited the French and the German governments to support the British government at the coming Hague Conference in the effort to secure a limitation and reduction of armaments.

... The Mutuality Congress, which met at Milan immediately after the Peace Congress, voted officially its adhesion to the Peace Movement.

... The Institute of International Law, which two years ago received the Nobel Peace Prize, held its conference this year at Ghent on the 21st of September and succeeding days. Besides the discussion of a number of technical points of international law, in which the general reader is not interested, it devoted considerable time to the subject of neutrality and neutral rights, and also to the international aspects of wireless telegraphy and aerial navigation. It was voted to keep the capital of the Nobel Prize as a permanent fund.

... The International League of Peace and Liberty, President Emile Arnaud, held its annual meeting at Milan at the time of the Peace Congress. The League decided, among other things, to observe by fitting ceremonies, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of its founder, the eminent French peace advocate, Charles Lemonnier, which anniversary falls on the 6th of November.

... The Danish government's *Budget* for next year includes 500 crowns for the International Peace Bureau, 3,800 crowns for the expenses of the Danish delegates to the Interparliamentary Conference, and 3,000 crowns to the Danish Interparliamentary Group for its own use.

... At the Convention of the World's W. C. T. U., held in Tremont Temple, Boston, from the 18th to the 21st of October, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, head of the Arbitration and Peace Department, reported that since the previous convention in Geneva the Department had made good progress, reports from twenty-three countries showing that more general and local efforts had been put forth, more public meetings and conventions held, etc.

... The Autumnal Meetings of the Peace Society (London) were held at Bristol, Bath and Weston-super-mare, the week beginning October 8. The Dean of Bristol, Mr. Joseph Storrs Fry, and several members of Parliament took part in the meetings. We have not yet received any details of the proceedings.

... An interesting peace meeting was held recently in the Auditorium, Karuizawa, Tokyo, under the joint auspices of the New Japan Peace Society and the Peace and Arbitration Department of the W. C. T. U. The speakers were the venerable Archdeacon Moule, of Ningpo, China, who spoke on the subject "On Earth Peace, Goodwill toward Men;" Miss Alice G. Lewis, of the Friend's Mission, on "Woman's Place in the Peace Movement;" Dr. A. Oltmans, of the Presbyterian College, on "The Hague Court;" William T. Ellis, of the *Philadelphia Press*, on "The Peace Propaganda;" Mr. G. S. Phelps on "The Influence of Young People's Societies on International Peace," and Gilbert Bowles, secretary of the Japanese Peace Society, on the promising inauguration of the Society's work, with a membership of fifty influential Japanese and thirty foreigners. Rev. Benjamin Chappell, of Aoyama College, sends us word that the evening was a most successful one, and that the present strength and power of the peace movement were strongly felt by those present.

... Mr. Carnegie has pledged the Intercollegiate Peace Association of the Middle West \$1000 for its work the coming year. The Association has developed most encouragingly since its first meeting at Goshen College, Indiana, in 1905. Professor Elbert Russell, Richmond, Ind., the secretary, will be glad to give any information desired in regard to the organization and plans of work.

Notes on the Peace Congress.

The Villa Reale in which the Peace Congress was held is one of the King's palaces, which he had placed at the disposal of the Exposition authorities for the holding of the numerous congresses of the summer and autumn — about one hundred in all. It is situated opposite the Public Gardens, or Park, and has in the rear large and beautiful private grounds. It was an ideal place for the holding of a peace congress, and was all the more appreciated because of the King's well-known sincere interest in the peace movement.

The opening of the Congress, which was to have been at 9 o'clock in the morning, September 15, was put off till 2 P. M., on account of a visit of the King and Queen to the city, to inaugurate the new decorative art section of the Exposition in place of that which had been burned. This ceremony required the presence of the Mayor, who was to open the Peace Congress. This delay enabled a number of delegates, who had been delayed, to arrive in time for the opening session, among whom were L. E. Chamberlain and B. F. Trueblood, who had landed at Genoa twelve hours late, and did not arrive at Milan till noon of the day of opening.

The hospitality of the city of Milan and of the local peace workers was generous, almost to a fault. The evening of the opening day a reception was given by the Committee on Organization in the gardens of the Villa